

Vol. 32 No. 8

Irma, Alberta, Friday, September 14, 1945

NEW VARIETIES IN THE MAKING

By Major Strange,
Searle Gran Co.

Many new varieties of wheats, oats and barley, peas and flax are in the making, and as soon as they have proved by test that they are up to the required high standards of high quality they will be released and made available to our farmers.

I have just seen many hundreds of plots of new crosses and selections growing in controlled test plots at the various Dominion Experimental Farms, at our Prairie Universities and at the Dominion Rust Research Laboratory. I have seen varieties which hold the promise of being earlier in maturity, stiffer in the straw, larger kernelled, more resistant to rust and other diseases, and some wheat selections even resistant to sawflies.

It was an inspiring and remarkable sight, and was a glowing tribute to the splendid system of plant breeding we have designed, and are using, in Canada to produce constantly newer and better varieties for the benefit of our farmers. All of us already owe a great debt of gratitude to our talented plant breeders for the production of superior varieties now in common use. This debt will be greatly increased in the future when some of the better varieties have finally proved themselves and are licensed and released. In a few years, I confidently predict, we shall see new varieties that will reduce costs

RODINO RED CROSS

The Rodino Red Cross held their monthly meeting Sept. 5th, and decided that their branch would disband. During the time they have been active, they have taken in \$1200.54 and in addition to this have made 155 quilts and numerous other articles. The members would like to thank all those who helped in any way in making their efforts a success.

"The Hebrew problem in Europe and Palestine is an urgent problem of the United Nations and of a decent portion of mankind." —Hon. Guy M. Gillette.

"The Canadian livestock raiser can expand his output of both beef and bacon without fear of depressing the market price below a fair and reasonable margin of profit." —Hon. J. G. Taggart.

EYES EXAMINED:
GLASSES FITTED

Thos. G. Dark, registered optometrist and eye sight specialist, will make his next visit to: IRMA Drug Store—Friday, Sept. 14, 9:00 to 11:00 a.m.

VIKING Drug Store—Friday, Sept. 14, 12:00 to 2:30 p.m.

HOLDEN Drug Store—Friday, Sept. 14, 3:30 to 5:00 p.m.

of production and make farming less hazardous.

Wedding Bells
LARSON—MacKAY

A quiet wedding was solemnized at Viking Lutheran church on August 12 when Annie MacKay, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. Withal and the late Mr. John MacKay, of Irma, became the bride of Torleif Arling Larson; second son of Mrs. M. Larson and the late Mr. Larson also of Irma. Rev. J. B. Stolee of Viking officiated.

The bride looked charming in an afternoon frock of deep rose crepe and her corsage was of white gardenias.

Attending her sister was Miss Elizabeth MacKay who chose an afternoon dress in dainty blue. Her corsage was of pink carnations.

The groomsmen was Mr. Bjorne Larson, a brother from Edmonton.

The happy couple spent a short honeymoon in Edmonton and Jasper before returning to make their home on the groom's farm in the Irma district.

On seven year average, the yield for Newal was 53 bushels per acre, and for Olli 41 bushels.

What use can be made of Olli? Olli barley can be used to control wild oats. If one wishes to clean up a field with wild oats, it should be sown to Olli. The field that was sown to Olli barley on May 26 and swathed on August 10 the wild oats did not have a chance to shatter. It should be kept in mind that binding is recommended instead of swathing. On this field a crop of wild oats was grown and not allowed to reseed again. If this procedure is followed for several years it is possible to grow out most of the wild oats, and clean up the land.

After several crops of barley have been harvested, the field should be summerfallowed. By this time the field will be fairly free from weeds.

TAYLOR—KELLAR

A quiet wedding was solemnized at the University Unitarian church in Seattle, Wash., on September 3, when Miss Mary Margaret Kellar, formerly of Irma, Alberta, became the bride of Mr. Arthur Edwin Taylor, of Vancouver, B.C. Rev. J. R. Bartlett officiated at the ceremony.

The bride was charmingly attired in a floor length gown of white shadow sheer fashioned with a fitted bodice and a sweetheart neckline, with a fingertip veil held by a heart-shaped coronet. The bride's only ornament was a string of pearls, a gift from her grandmother. The bouquet of pink roses and white gardenias completed the ensemble.

The bridesmaid, Miss Doris Shotts, of Vancouver, wore a floor length gown of open blue sheer with matching head-dress and gloves and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The groomsmen was Mr. B. Taylor of Vancouver.

Following the ceremony, the bridal party dined at Hotel Washington.

After a short visit with relatives in Seattle, the bridal pair travelled to Alta Lake where they will remain for a two weeks honeymoon.

The bride's going-away costume consisted of a light blue wool suit with brown accessories.

ATOM FLASH IS DEADLY

Scientists have told us that the movie cameras taking pictures of the atomic bomb explosion, had to be at least six miles away. Within six miles the brightness of that flash, brighter than the sun's glare,



NEWS OF OUR BOYS

Arthur Likness, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Likness, arrived in Halifax on September 9, on his way home from overseas.

Arthur Peterson arrived home from an eastern air station last Sunday morning after receiving his discharge at Calgary.

USE OF OLLI BARLEY

Olli barley ripens very early, that is why we are interested in it. Olli ripens from 8 to 11 days sooner than Newal. In this area, Olli barley was sown on May 26 and swathed on August 10. The growing period was 77 days.

On seven year average, the yield for Newal was 53 bushels per acre, and for Olli 41 bushels.

What use can be made of Olli? Olli barley can be used to control wild oats. If one wishes to clean up a field with wild oats, it should be sown to Olli. The field that was sown to Olli barley on May 26 and swathed on August 10 the wild oats did not have a chance to shatter. It should be kept in mind that binding is recommended instead of swathing. On this field a crop of wild oats was grown and not allowed to reseed again. If this procedure is followed for several years it is possible to grow out most of the wild oats, and clean up the land.

After several crops of barley have been harvested, the field should be summerfallowed. By this time the field will be fairly free from weeds.

FEEDING HOGS ON WHEAT

It is considered by some that there may be in some districts this year a shortage of barley for hog feeding.

It is the rather general practice among feeders of hogs to increase gradually the barley ration until the hogs are ready for market at around 200 pounds. Some farmers, however, follow the practise of using wheat up to about 40 percent of the ration. In recent years some quite large hog feeders on the prairies have adopted the practice of feeding wheat entirely without any oats, barley to the young hogs after they have reached what is called the feeder age, that is around 40 to 50 pound weight; grinding the wheat and adding to it, so that it is all thoroughly mixed, 8 percent of tankage, and using self-feeders, with lots of clear drinking water readily available. These hog feeders who are using wheat alone with tankage claim they are obtaining as high a percentage of selects as those who feed barley, claiming there is no virtue in feeding hogs barley and oat hulls which the animals cannot digest.

I have just visited one of these large hog feeding farms using wheat and tankage exclusively, and I must say that what I saw certainly appears to confirm the claims made for feeding wheat and tankage.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

MANITOBA—Harvesting operations, interrupted by moderate to heavy rains are now well under way again. While returns are generally satisfactory, it is now apparent that the few days excessive heat in August and rust have been the cause of some damage. Feed supplies are adequate. Recent moisture has been beneficial to late crops.

Picobac
THE PICK OF TOBACCO
"It does taste good in a pipe"

Help For Europe

ALTHOUGH THE WAR IN EUROPE has ended, it has not meant the end of suffering, privation and want on that continent. In countries formerly occupied by the Germans, stores of supplies were looted or destroyed, and it has been impossible to bring swift and abundant relief to those people who lived directly under the shadow of war for more than five years. Unfortunately, so complex is the problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction in Europe, that although every effort is being made, complete readjustment cannot be made in a period of weeks, or even of months. In the countries which were held by the Germans, great quantities of food, clothing and other necessities were stolen, and the people have been deprived of the means of renewing them, since many farms and factories were destroyed by the Nazis in their long retreat, or demolished by bombs or artillery fire.

Fuel, Food And Clothes Needed

The United Kingdom has also suffered from a shortage of all these things, and when we compare conditions abroad with those which have existed in Canada during the war, we realize that the people here have been extremely fortunate. Recently a comparison was made between the per capita consumption of food in wartime and in the pre-war years. These figures showed that in Canada, 107 more pounds of food per person are now consumed annually, than was the case before 1939. In contrast, there has been a drop of 11 pounds per person in the United Kingdom; 147 pounds per person in France, and 244 pounds for each person in the Netherlands.

An Opportunity To Send Help

In the matter of clothing, Canadians have likewise been fortunate. In Europe, as a result of the looting and destruction during the war, millions of children and adults are facing the coming winter with the prospect of having little warm clothing. It is known, too, that there will be a serious shortage of fuel. In an effort to ease this situation an appeal has been made for used clothing to be sent to Europe this Fall. Canada is participating in this undertaking and the Dominion has been asked to provide ten million pounds of warm clothes, to help to improve conditions for those whose families and homes have been in the direct path of war. The people of Canada have helped a great deal in the liberation of Europe, and there is no doubt but they will now respond generously to this opportunity to contribute to the comfort of the people there.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

FOLLOWING THROUGH

When you get right down to the root of the meaning of the word "success", you find that it simply means to follow through—F. W. Nichol.

If a man does not know to what port he is steering, no wind is favorable to him.—Seneca.

The roads leading to distinction in separate pursuits diverge, and the nearer we approach the one, the farther we recede from the other.—Bovee.

Be thorough in all you do and remember that though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable.—W. E. Gladstone.

Religions may waste away, but the fittest survives; and so long as we have the right idea, life is worth living and God takes care of our life.—Mary Baker Eddy.

True happiness is to no spot confined. If you preserve a firm and constant mind,

'Tis here, 'tis everywhere.

—John H. Wayne.

Change Of Vocation

Woman Released From The Service In England Got A Surprise

A Wren who has just been released from the service tells of a surprising change of vocation attributed to her by the demobilization officer.

"There was a slight delay before enlisting to ask the officer.

"None," replied the Wren, who had joined the service on leaving college.

Only when the formalities had been completed did the astonished girl discover that her answer had been spelt "Nun."—Manchester Guardian.

It requires about a ton and a half of coal to make the coke to smelt a ton of pig iron to make steel.

THROAT SORE?
For common ordinary sore throat
JUST RUB ON
MINARD'S LINIMENT

Japanese Army

Had Millions Of Well Equipped Thoroughly Trained Soldiers

The Japanese surrender presents a situation without parallel in history:

Here is a nation whose principal objective for nearly a half century has been war or preparation for war.

It has been the pride of the mightiest armies ever assembled. Japan has millions of thoroughly trained, admirably equipped soldiers, eager to fight and die for their Emperor, yet Japan has never committed a large portion of its armed might to battle.

That vast, effective army has been rendered impotent by-passed, left to wither on the vine.

Nothing quite like it has ever happened before.

The Jap army was rendered impotent because the American Navy won the war. The Japs had at Midway and chopped up the remaining forces whenever they ventured within range of our fleet; because the American Army wrested precious islands from the Japs that we could utilize as air bases; because our air forces knocked the Jap air forces from the skies; because our atomic bomb provided the clinching argument.

Thus the mighty Jap army on which the Jap militarists gambled so much became useless.

I consider eight battleships. It would take eight armadas of planes. I couldn't launch a counter-offensive against billions of atoms.—Chicago Daily News.

Making A Date

Russian's Reply To Reporter Would Take Some Figuring Out

Leonard Lyons tell this story in the New York Post:

A visiting group of Russians managed to find a reporter who sought interviews. One persistent reporter finally discovered the one member of the visiting group who admitted that he could speak English and could understand questions which an American newspaperman would ask. "Then can I see you for this interview?" asked the reporter. The Soviet man nodded. "What?" asked the reporter. The Russian hesitated, then slowly replied: "I shall see you at 12 o'clock, the day before yesterday."

The Dirigo, launched in 1894, and designed by the Wadsworths of Liverpool, was the first all-steel sailing ship.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q—How does the cost of living compare now with the cost of living at the end of World War I?

A—In July, 1920, the cost of living in Canada was 89.7 per cent higher than at the beginning of World War I. In July, 1945, the cost of living was only 18.1 per cent higher than at the outbreak of World War II in 1939. By paying no more than ceiling prices, Canadians can help to keep today's cost of living from going higher.

—O—

Q—I wish to rent a furnished house. Must the landlord have the price set the same as on an unfurnished house?

A—Yes, the rental must be fixed on a furnished house. The owner should apply to the nearest rental office, and an appraiser will inspect the house and set the maximum rental which may be charged.

—O—

Q—Why are all meat products included in the list of meats which will be rationed?

A—Because the ration plan is to decrease consumption. During the last ration program some meats were not rationed and the total national consumption actually rose above the normal consumption.

—O—

Q—Are clubs and organizations planning welcome home celebrations for returning servicemen allowed to apply to the Ration Administration for additional rations?

A—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board is very much in sympathy with welcome home receptions but it cannot afford to give extra rations. Organizers of such receptions must, therefore, use individual membership allowances if they serve refreshments involving rationed foods.

—O—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Complaints: Never or the Blues" to which you keep track of your ceiling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Self-Sacrifice

British Taking Less From Overseas Sources Than When War Was On

Back in September of last year it was estimated that UNRRA would have to care for 100,000,000 Europeans this coming Winter. That was before Russia made its request for help.

Now 47,000,000 people of the United Kingdom are not included, of course, which is a source of bewilderment to many a Canadian who feels that the people of Britain ought, after six years of privation, to have some reward for serving as the bulwark of freedom.

The British, in fact, are taking less today than they did on the average while the European war was raging. The little islands can still afford to import much of their own food; therefore they take less from overseas sources so that more may be sent to the shattered continent. There is an object lesson here in self-sacrifice.—Vancouver Sun.

NEW MUSTANG SPEEDY

The new P-51H, Mustang, is the world's fastest propeller-driven airplane. It will travel well over 460 m.p.h. It is good for high altitudes flying and has a long flying range.



LORD OF ADMIRALTY—A former Royal Navy stoker, Walter James Edwards, has been appointed Lord of the Admiralty by Prime Minister Attlee. The 28-year-old naval veteran, who was a gunner, rejoined the Navy in 1939 as leading stoker and saw action off Dunkirk, in the Lofoten raid and with Arctic convoys to Murmansk.

Prairie Wolves

Number of Pelts Marketed Are On The Increase

Figures compiled by W. M. Ritchie, chief, Fur Inspection and Grading Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, show that the number of skins of prairie wolves offered at auction has increased, based on the number of skins offered at auction during the past 10 years. In the 1934-35 season, the number was 53,018, which sold at an average price of \$6.77 each. The number sold in 1943-44 was 65,712 at an average price of \$13.27. In the 1944-45 season, 28,359 wolf pelts entered the market. Most of the pelts come from Alberta and Saskatchewan, but some are from Manitoba and British Columbia.

While statistics show that more prairie wolf pelts offered for sale to fur dealers have increased in number each year for the past ten years, the reverse is the case with timber wolves. Ten years ago, 12,000 of the latter entered the market. Last year the number was 9,260. Most timber wolves are caught in the northern districts of Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Several hundred come every year from the Yukon and North West Territories and a few from Quebec. The fur is used for trimming coats and other garments.

A Rare Instrument

Can Predictor The Tide For Any Date At Any Place

A firm of London manufacturers has just constructed Russia's first modern tide predictor. It is to leave England for the Soviet Union within a month. This new machine is an exceedingly delicate and rare instrument—there are scarcely one dozen such predictors in the world.

It has 30 components which represent the variations of the attractive forces of the sun and moon. When these components are set, the tide can be predicted for any date and any place in the world.

The tide predictor made possible the planning of Allied landings in Italy and Normandy and later played an indispensable part in the Far Eastern war. The new machine was made for the Soviet Union in response to a request from Russian experts. It weighs about one ton and took two years to make.

Oaks are more likely to be struck by lightning than are other trees.

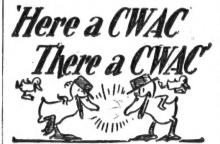


MYTHICAL GUNS—Russian ships with their mighty guns, which joined the vast British-U.S. fleets in the Pacific to overwhelm Japan.

You'll enjoy our
Orange Pekoe Blend

"SALADA" TEA

Here a CWAC There a CWAC



Canadian Army Corps

Now Adds A New Proud Word To Its Title

The Canadian Armored Corps is adding a proud new word to the title under which its various formations fought so gallantly in the recently-ended campaigns in Europe. From now on it will be known as the Royal Canadian Armored Corps.

Defence headquarters announced that authority to use the "Royal" prefix had been granted the Corps by the King. Royal assent was given Aug. 2 and the new title of the Corps became effective as from that day.

In its short span of existence the Royal Canadian Armored Corps has won an outstanding reputation in the comparatively new field of armored warfare. Canada had no tanks prior to 1940 but in the short space of three years was able to send a well-equipped and trained tank brigade to Sicily and to add a few months later a full armored division to the battle of Italy.

A year later this force was duplicated with yet another tank brigade in action on the beaches and in the fields of Normandy.

SMILE AWHILE

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

Inquirer—Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country?

Swede—Yah, sure.

Inquirer—And does this government of ours suit you?

Swede—Well, yah, mostly, only I lak see more rain.

Boss: "Yes, I want an office boy. Do you smoke?"

Boy: "No, thank you, sir, but I don't mind having an ice cream cone."

"Be sure to write on them labels which medicine is for the horse and which is for my husband," said the farmer's wife to the druggist. "I don't want nothing to happen to that horse before we finish the spring sowing."

Little Maria on her first visit to a farm was watching the hired man milk a cow. He offered her a glass of fresh milk.

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the hired man.

"It's awful good," replied Maria, smacking her lips. "I wish our milkman had a cow."

Judge: "What's the charge against this man, officer?"

Officer: "Bigotry, your honor. He's got three wives."

Judge: "I'm surprised at your ignorance, officer. That's trigonometry, not bigotry."

Mother—I don't see why you kept George after school.

Teacher—I asked him who George Washington was, and he just looked at me.

Mother—And well he might!

Such ignorance would dumbfound any one.

"Son, why don't you play circus? It's great fun. First you make a sawdust ring."

"But where would I get the sawdust, dad?"

"Here's the saw. Just cut some of the firewood into fireplace lengths. And you can have all the sawdust you make."

Historians estimate that gloves were in use more than 3,000 years ago.

Swift Ease for Miserable BACKACHE

Don't trifle with that backache, because along with leg cramps, restless nights and eye strain, frequent headaches are sure signs that your kidneys are lazy. Get relief—quickly—GOLD MEDAL capsules.

GOLD MEDAL capsules will give you swift relief because they help your kidneys to do their job of getting your blood, removing the trouble-causing waste acids and poisons.

GOLD MEDAL capsules contain accurately measured amounts of the genuine and original Dutch Drops, known for their kidney-strengthening qualities.

That's why you can count on GOLD MEDAL capsules for relief. See you for your GOLD MEDAL capsules. Get the 40c box from your druggist.

The eyelids blink from three to six times a minute. 2635

MEAT RATIONING IS NOW IN EFFECT

As of midnight, SEPTEMBER 9, 1945, it is unlawful for any person to buy rationed meats and for anyone to sell rationed meats except on surrender of valid ration coupons or other ration documents. Sales between suppliers, however, are coupon free until midnight, Saturday, September 15.

MEAT COUPON VALUE CHART

All products shown below are derived from beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork or combinations of them: Any product or cut shown below has the coupon value indicated, whether or not it contains dressing.

GROUP A - 1 LB. PER COUPON - 2 OZS. PER TOKEN

PORK—Cured

Back (sliced) boneless

PORK—Smoked

Back Bacon (sliced) Side Bacon (sliced) (rind on or rindless)

COOKED MEAT

Any uncooked Group B item (bone in or boneless), when cooked

Pork Butt boneless

Pork Ham boneless

GROUP B - 1 1/2 LBS. PER COUPON - 3 OZS. PER TOKEN

BEEF—Fresh or Cured

Round Steak or Roast bone in

Round Steak or Roast boneless

Round Steak, Minced

Steak Tip, Cured or Minute

Steak Tip, boneless

Steak Tip, boneless

Flank Steak, boneless

Strip Steak, boneless

Strip Steak, boneless

Rib Roast, 7 Rib Bones (rolled whole) boneless

Prime Rib Roast, 5 Rib Bones (rolled) boneless

Rib Roast Rolled, 6th and 7th Rib Bones—Inside Roll boneless

Tenderloin

VEAL—Fresh

Cuts or Fillet Roast boneless

Strip Loins Steaks boneless

Front Roll boneless

Leg Roll boneless

Ham Strip boneless

Tenderloin

LAMB or MUTTON—Fresh

Frontquarter (rolled) boneless

PORK—Fresh

Butt, Whole, Pieces or Chops (rindless) bone in

Butt, Whole, Pieces or Chops (rindless) boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices bone in or boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless

Ham, Whole, Centre Slices bone in

Ham, Whole, Pieces or Slices boneless



What Canada Has Done

THERE ARE MANY ASPECTS to modern warfare and many ways in which citizens can contribute to victory. Without doubt the greatest sacrifice is made by the service man who offers his life, and by his family. In other branches of service, however, there are the war workers, the farmers and the bureaucrats who organize the nation for the necessities of war. There are also the many workers in industry, business and the professions who carry out tasks essential to the national welfare. It is agreed that Canada's war effort has been a successful one. More than one million men and women entered the armed services and in both naval and air power the Dominion ranked fourth among the United Nations. In addition, it was here that the great Commonwealth Air Training Plan was carried out, which according to Mr. Churchill, "provided the solid foundation for air supremacy without which victory could not have been won."

Large Sums Of Money Raised In the field of finance, Canada, although thirty-fifth among the nations of the world in respect to the amount of money made available to the cause of victory, has been raised by taxation and by internal loans. War loans, raised entirely within the Dominion have totalled more than 10,200 million dollars and in the last loan there were over three million individual subscribers. At one time during the war, the people of Canada carried the heaviest burden of taxation of any country in the world. During the last fiscal year, the 11 1/2 million people living here paid over 813 million dollars in personal income tax; more than 311 million dollars in corporation income tax, and 469 million dollars in excess profits tax. In addition to these, there have been numerous luxury, excise, sales and other taxes which have contributed heavily to public funds.

Aid Rushed To Britain Many momentous events have taken place since the summer of 1940 when Britain, threatened with invasion, was in great need of military machines and munitions. Canada rushed all possible aid across the Atlantic at that time and hastened to speed up war production in her factories and on the land. By 1941, great quantities of munitions, guns, tanks and numerous other vital war supplies were being sent abroad, as well as wheat, meat, eggs and other food products. The full importance of Canada's assistance in this critical period is not yet fully estimated, but it is known to be very great. One British Journal, *The London Economist*, is discussing the part played by the Dominion in supplying food and munitions said in part: "It is right that due honour should be paid to the realities of steel and muscle behind monetary figures. If Canada is prevented by the smallness of her population from taking rank with the great powers, she has made a place for herself in a category all her own. Relative to her resources, her effort is second to none." This is only one of many tributes which have come from abroad and they should be received here with pride and satisfaction.

World Security

Dependence Of Civilization Is On Spiritual Values Secretary of State Paul Martin in an address to the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs said the world security charter framed at San Francisco had "all the ingredients of success" but there must also be present the disposition and the necessary good will among the nations concerned to make it work.

"I believe this good faith on the part of the nations now exists," he said. "In saying this I was never more conscious of the need for a recognition of the dependence of civilization on spiritual values. A pure sectarian approach will be found wanting. The charter is concerned with the social and economic aspects of the problem."

"The Charter now depends on the call as General Smuts (the Minister of South Africa) recently said in Ottawa: 'To an awakened culture and a purified and spiritual outlook in life.' That call and the charter can save civilization."

COURSE TO FOLLOW

The Christian Science Monitor says:

There has been considerable difficulty and delay in coming to general agreement on procedure for trial of war criminals, applied to Germany. Why the Japanese come into question, however, there should be no such trouble since the code to be followed by the tribunals has been already laid down by a more famous Mikado than Hirohito.

My object all sublime,
I shall achieve in time—
To let the punishment fit the
crime—

The punishment fit the crime.

Not All Experienced

Returned Service Men Should Have
Chance To Learn Jobs

We wonder how many employers realize that nine times out of ten, when they either advertise for experienced help in their local newspaper, or else seek experienced help through the local office of the National Service Selection Service, they are unintentionally discriminating a returned veteran in his efforts to become established in civilian life.

Many employers appear to have adopted the practice of using this phraseology. If they require a carpenter, an electrician, a salesman, a newspaper reporter, a truck driver, or any other kind of help, they usually pick out the men whom they require as "experienced."

Many of the men who are now being discharged from the fighting forces of this Dominion are inexperienced in anything but their particular work while in active service.

This Dominion, and in fact all the Allied Nations, would have been in a better position to meet the emergency if the armadas, they had only employed "experienced soldiers."

Can't the industry adopt the same policy of recruiting and training suitable men for a particular job?—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Played Big Part

Little Ships Of British Navy Sink Many Enemy Vessels

The Admiralty disclosed the story of the big part played by the "little ships" of the British Navy in the European war.

The tiny ships of the coastal forces, none of which exceeds 120 tons, sank more than 500 enemy vessels in 780 actions for a loss of 170 of their own. They shot down 32 enemy aircraft and carried out nearly twice as many minelaying operations as all other minelayers.

The force, consisting of only two destroyers at the war's outset, expanded until it included 25,000 men on VE-Day.

DONATES LIFE SAVINGS

Dr. James Richard Whitliff, who died at the age of 81, left his \$20,000 (about \$90,000 savings to patients at St. Audry's Hospital, Ipswich, where he was the medical superintendent for 37 years.

Achieved Ambition

Engineer Has Made Dream Into Reality On His Freighter

Crewmen of the freighter J. H. Brown boast that their ship's engine room is the neatest and cleanest on the Great Lakes. And the man responsible is Chief Engineer Fred Vieau of Buffalo.

Three years of painstaking work completed Vieau's "dream engine room."

The huge "work bench" is equipped with hundreds of highly-polished tools, ranging from small bell punches to huge wrenches. A duplicate set is in use aboard ship and only when one breaks is a crewman permitted to remove a tool to the bench. The drawers of the cabinets are hundreds of tools.

Vieau's prize, however, is the floor. With ordinary paint he fashioned a huge copy of a compass dial. In the centre he placed a chart of the Great Lakes and its principal ports. Squares painted around the compass give a linoleum-like effect to the lacquered floor.

Chief Engineer Vieau explained he made up his mind 20 years ago when he first started sailing, that when he reached the top he'd have a "dream engine room" that would be a model of neatness.

His shipmates are sure he has achieved his ambition and they are convinced that nowhere on the Great Lakes is there a ship's engine room as spic and span as the Brown's.



THOMAS W. McDONOUGH,

known to thousands of travellers throughout Canada as "the man in the big hat," ended three years of racing recently when he retired as general agent, passenger department, Canadian National Railways, at Jasper, Alberta. He acquired his name through the large, ten-gallon hats which he wore while greeting travellers during his service at that point. Mr. McDonough was presented with a billfold and a sum of money by Osborne Scott, passenger traffic manager, on behalf of friends and fellow workers. Born in Dundas, Ont., in 1880, Mr. McDonough started railroading in 1907 and in 1910 joined the traffic department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He was appointed general passenger agent in 1915 and in 1920, at the time of amalgamation of the G.T.P. and the Canadian Northern, was appointed chief terminal passenger agent at Winnipeg. In 1923, he became general agent, passenger department, at Jasper. Since his appointment to Jasper, he has been a pictureque figure at the mountain resort town and has virtually grown up with the Jasper Park Lodge. He was on the first passenger train to go into Jasper.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world language and offered to put up \$5,000 himself if the government would raise the balance.

Advocating his system of revised English as a universal tongue, Dr. Mont Follick, Labor member for Lethbridge, told the House of Commons that language differences erect a barrier between the nations.

He said that \$1,000 (\$138,000) be appropriated to establish a chair of philology at London university to make English a world

LOCALS

On the Friday evening previous to her marriage a number of the Irma friends of Miss Mary Kellar met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Shott, Vancouver, where a successful shower was held in her honor.

The Irma W.I. has a number of ditty bags on hand and anyone or any group wishing to fill a bag or bags may get them from Mrs. Alma Enger, secretary of the W.I.

The Irma schools opened last Monday morning with a large attendance, particularly in the public school where the enrolment is the highest it has ever been, closely approaching the 100 mark. The attendance at the high school is about 40, the majority of the students being boys, which is unusual for this school.

Mrs. M. Chase has moved to Irma from her farm and has accepted the position of teacher at Sunny Brae school.

Miss Alice Holt, of Edmonton, was home visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holt, of Fabray, for a week recently.

Miss Mary King of the Wrens is home on leave from Sydney, N.S.

Mr. Wm. Holt and wife have returned to Prince Rupert, B.C., after being home for a two weeks visit.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Smallwood returned home last week from a visit with relatives and friends at their old homes in New Brunswick. They also visited at many other places in the east.

"The film board is strong and the Canadian supply of documentary and educational films from govt. sources is already a power force in the country." — J. Grierson.

"We in Canada are the heaviest users of rail transport per capita, being approached only by the United States. No other country in the world uses more than a quarter of the per capita amount used by Canadians." — F. A. Gaffney.

For Sale

3/4-SECTION FARM

425 acres cultivated. Full set of buildings; 6-room house, basement, eastern and furnace. Six miles gravel from town.

Will sell for Highest Cash Offer.

Telephone and Mail Route.

Write or see

MRS. M. CHASE
Irma

A GRAIN MARKETING SERVICE.

Our Agent can advise you on
grain marketing regulations
and agricultural problems

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943) Ltd.

TRAVEL BY BUS!

DAILY SERVICE
Now in Effect

EDMONTON—WAINWRIGHT

Your Patronage Appreciated

For Full Information See Your Local Agent ...

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.



FEEDING HOGS ON WHEAT

Some think there may be a shortage of oats and barley for feeding hogs this coming year. Splendid results have been attained by skilled large scale hog producers by the method of feeding feeder hogs exclusively on wheat bran with 8 percent of tankage. Those, therefore, who are short of oats and barley might well consider using wheat for hog feeding.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(42)

WORLD FOOD
and the
PRAIRIE
FARMER

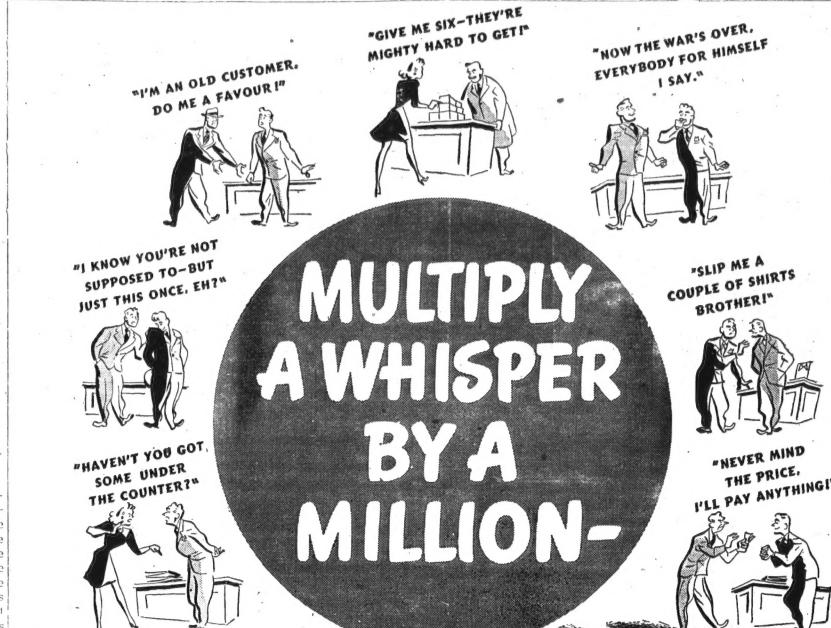
By Dean R. D. Sinclair

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO
PRODUCE?

In any consideration of a production plan for the Prairie Provinces we immediately face the question of the relative importance of grains and livestock, and the means by which we can combine the two to best advantage. We want to utilize our different soils to best advantage, make the most useful contribution to the world's food pile, and at the same time maintain our land in good condition for future generations.

We should aim to develop our production in accordance with the natural advantages and limitations of each soil zone and probable world demands for different types of food products. With respect to the latter there are many unknown quantities at the present time. It is certain, however, that here are approximately two and one quarter billion people in the world and that a large percentage of these should be better fed than they have been in the past. World food supplies have been long on starch and short on protein. To balance the world diet more livestock, dairy, and poultry products will be required. Reports presented at the United Nations Conference indicated that practically all countries would have to increase the volume of these products if their people were to be properly fed. There is a limit to the increases that can take place and increases that do not take place will be at the expense of wheat production.

It would seem that western farmers may look for a reasonable outlet for livestock and dairy products in the long term and that a withdrawal of lands from wheat production in certain European countries will establish an outlet for larger quantities of our wheat



AND YOU'VE GOT INFLATION

Let's not deceive ourselves by the belief that the danger is over—just because the war is won. And let's remember that inflation is always followed by deflation with its misery of bankrupt businesses, mortgage foreclosures and unemployment.

WE HAD IT BEFORE—



This advertisement is issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing a further increase in the cost of living now and deflation and unemployment later.

that were required during the immediate pre-war "self-sufficient" period.

In connection with wheat production, our aim should be to confine attention to this crop in the areas which have been proven capable of growing wheat of the highest quality. High protein content has always set the standard for export wheat and the reputation of Western Canadian wheat was established on this basis. The withdrawal from wheat production on lands which do not produce high-protein wheat would assist in maintaining the reputation of this product and keep the volume within the limits of export demand.

Large areas of our prairie soils are well adapted to the production of coarse grains of the best quality. We may expect that some coarse grains will move from the West to the East to assist in maintaining the livestock population on eastern farms and some will be exported to other countries for milling, brewing and other uses. As a long term policy, however, we should plan to convert the bulk of our coarse grains into livestock products on western farms. This will be particularly true the farther the location is from terminal shipping facilities. Western farms are a long way from the ultimate consumer and we must ship our products in the most concentrated form. For example, 1,000 pounds of coarse grains can be moved in the form of 450 pound bales of Wiltshire bacon.

The bulk of our undeveloped lands in Western Canada are in the wooded soil areas. These lands are well suited to the production of forage crops, particularly legumes. Coarse grains following legumes on these soils yield well. Such crops will, in the main, require to be marketed through livestock. We should look to a stable

It's your job and your savings that are at stake.

The danger of inflation, with its black shadow—deflation—will remain as long as goods are scarce and insufficient to meet demands. That may be 6 months, 12 months, 18 months. Only time will tell. As quickly as controls are unnecessary, they are dropped.

After nearly 6 years of war, industry cannot switch over to normal production of civilian goods by a snap of the fingers. Reconstruction takes time, the whole system of raw materials, labor and production has to be re-geared.

In the meantime, price ceilings, rationing and other controls are the safeguard for every one of us. It's everybody's responsibility to help make them work.

SO—Keep on watching your buying. Don't rush to buy scarce goods.

Keep on saving your money. Put it into Victory bonds and War Savings certificates.

Keep on supporting wage and price controls, and rationing.

Keep on fighting inflation and its black shadow... deflation.

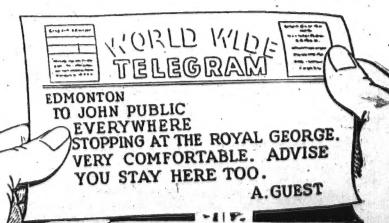
PERMIT BOOKS

The 1945-46 Permit Books are now available. Your "National" Buyer has full information.

Let him assist you to obtain your Permit Book.



NATIONAL GRAIN CO. LTD.



BLUE RIBBON TEA



Quality—
Moderately
Priced